

GigaDevice Semiconductor Inc.

Arm[®] Cortex[®]- M3/M4/M23/M33 32-bit MCU

**Application Note
AN035**

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1. Introduction

The GD32F10x devices provide three kinds of boot sources which can be selected by the BOOT0 and BOOT1 pins. The details are shown in [Table 1-1. Boot modes](#). The value on the two pins is latched on the 4th rising edge of CK_SYS after a reset. It is up to the user to set the BOOT0 and BOOT1 pins after a power-on reset or a system reset to select the required boot source. Once the two pins have been sampled, they are free and can be used for other purposes.

Table 1-1. Boot modes

Selected boot source	Boot mode selection pins	
	Boot1	Boot0
Main Flash Memory	x	0
Boot loader	0	1
On-chip SRAM	1	1

Note: When the boot source is hoped to be set as “Main Flash Memory”, the Boot0 pin has to be connected with GND definitely and can not be floating.

After power-on sequence or a system reset, the Arm® Cortex®-M3/M4/M23/M33 processor fetches the top-of-stack value from address 0x0000 0000 and the base address of boot code from 0x0000 0004 in sequence. Then, it starts executing code from the base address of boot code.

Due to the selected boot source, either the main flash memory (original memory space beginning at 0x0800 0000) or the system memory (original memory space beginning at 0x1FFF F000) is aliased in the boot memory space which begins at the address 0x0000 0000. When the on-chip SRAM whose memory space is beginning at 0x2000 0000 is selected as the boot source, in the application initialization code, you have to relocate the vector table in SRAM using the NVIC exception table and offset register.

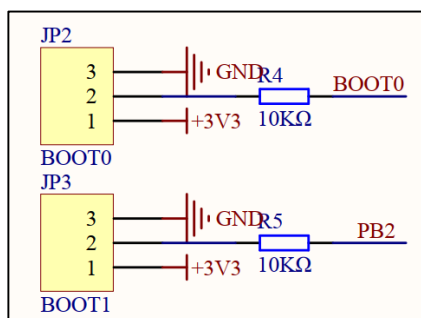
The embedded boot loader is located in the System memory, which is used to reprogram the Flash memory.

2. Boot from SRAM

2.1. Hardware configuration

When boot from SRAM, the level of BOOT0 and BOOT1 must be configured as high, as is shown in [Table 1-1. Boot modes](#). When designing the circuit, a jumper cap is usually used to switch the high and low levels of boot pins, as is shown in [Figure 2-1. Schematic of BOOT pins](#).

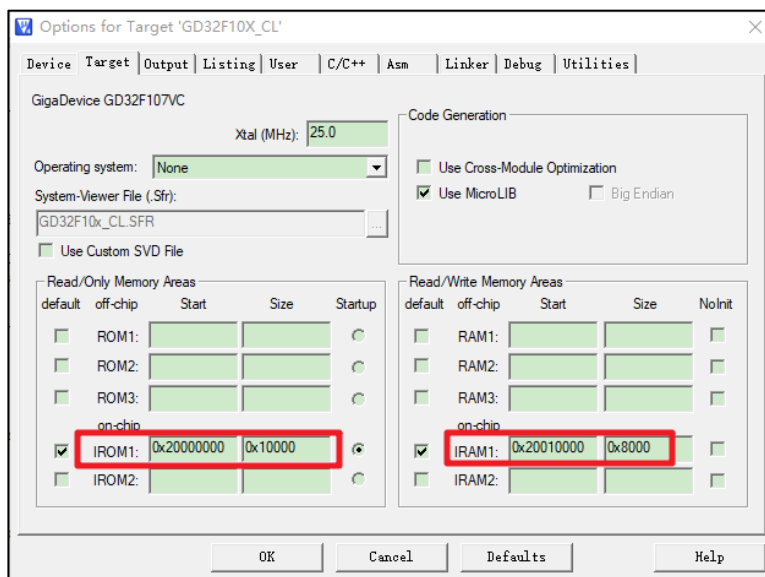
Figure 2-1. Schematic of BOOT pins



2.2. Configuration steps in Keil

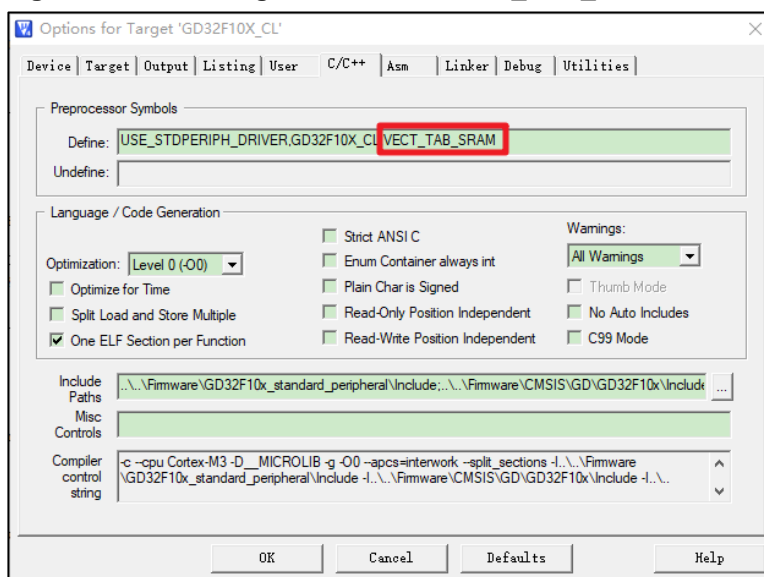
1. Configure IROM1 and IRAM1 as SRAM address in “Option for Target -> Target”, as is shown in [Figure 2-2. Configuration of IROM1 and IRAM1 address](#).

Figure 2-2. Configuration of IROM1 and IRAM1 address



2. Use the NVIC exception table and offset register to reallocate the vector table to SRAM. Add the global macro “VECT_TAB_SRAM” to “Option for Target -> c/c++ -> Define”, as is shown in [Figure 2-3. Add the global macro “VECT TAB SRAM”](#).

Figure 2-3. Add the global macro "VECT_TAB_SRAM"



Add the code related to the macro " VECT_TAB_SRAM " in the SystemInit() function, as is shown in [Table 2-1. Add the code related to the macro " VECT_TAB_SRAM "](#).

Table 2-1. Add the code related to the macro " VECT_TAB_SRAM "

```

/*!
  \brief      setup the microcontroller system, initialize the system
  \param[in]  none
  \param[out] none
  \retval    none
*/
void SystemInit(void)
{
    /* reset the RCU clock configuration to the default reset state */
    /* enable IRC8M */
    RCU_CTL |= RCU_CTL_IRC8MEN;

    /* reset SCS, AHBPSC, APB1PSC, APB2PSC, ADCPSC, CKOUT0SEL bits */
    RCU_CFG0 &= ~(RCU_CFG0_SCS | RCU_CFG0_AHBPSC | RCU_CFG0_APB1PSC |
RCU_CFG0_APB2PSC |
                RCU_CFG0_ADCPSC | RCU_CFG0_ADCPSC_2 |
RCU_CFG0_CKOUT0SEL);

    /* reset HXTALEN, CKMEN, PLEN bits */
    RCU_CTL &= ~(RCU_CTL_HXTALEN | RCU_CTL_CKMEN | RCU_CTL_PLEN);

    /* Reset HXTALBPS bit */
    RCU_CTL &= ~(RCU_CTL_HXTALBPS);

    /* reset PLLSEL, PREDV0_LSB, PLLMF, USBFSPSC bits */
#ifdef GD32F10X_CL
    RCU_CFG0 &= ~(RCU_CFG0_PLLSEL | RCU_CFG0_PREDV0_LSB | RCU_CFG0_PLLMF |
RCU_CFG0_USBFSPSC | RCU_CFG0_PLLMF_4);

```

```

        RCU_CFG1 = 0x00000000U;
    #else
        RCU_CFG0 &= ~(RCU_CFG0_PLLSEL | RCU_CFG0_PREDV0 | RCU_CFG0_PLLMF |
                    RCU_CFG0_USBDPSC | RCU_CFG0_PLLMF_4);
    #endif /* GD32F10X_CL */

    #if (defined(GD32F10X_MD) || defined(GD32F10X_HD) || defined(GD32F10X_XD))
        /* reset HXTALEN, CKMEN and PLEN bits */
        RCU_CTL &= ~(RCU_CTL_PLEN | RCU_CTL_CKMEN | RCU_CTL_HXTALEN);
        /* disable all interrupts */
        RCU_INT = 0x009F0000U;
    #elif defined(GD32F10X_CL)
        /* Reset HXTALEN, CKMEN, PLEN, PLL1EN and PLL2EN bits */
        RCU_CTL &= ~(RCU_CTL_PLEN | RCU_CTL_PLL1EN | RCU_CTL_PLL2EN |
                    RCU_CTL_CKMEN | RCU_CTL_HXTALEN);
        /* disable all interrupts */
        RCU_INT = 0x00FF0000U;
    #endif

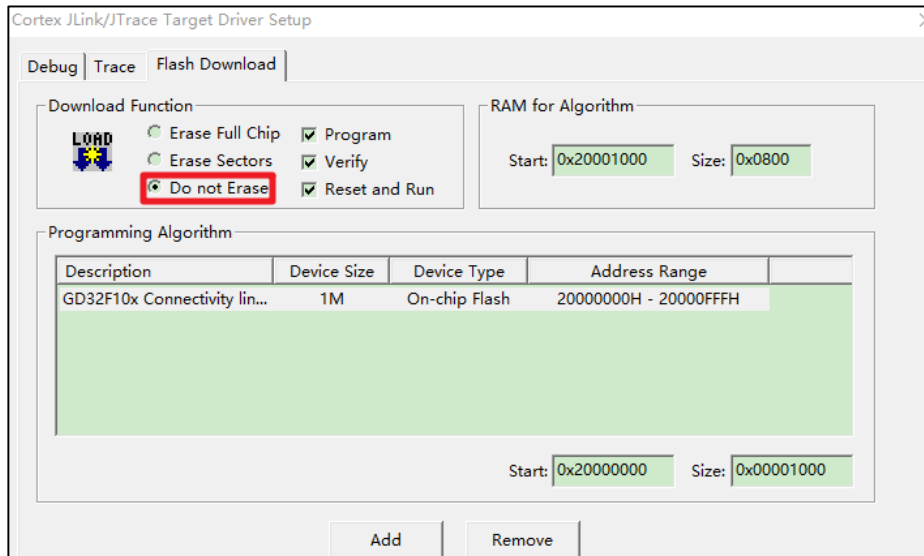
    /* Configure the System clock source, PLL Multiplier, AHB/APBx prescalers and Flash settings */
    system_clock_config();

    #ifdef VECT_TAB_SRAM
        nvic_vector_table_set(NVIC_VECTTAB_RAM,VECT_TAB_OFFSET);
    #else
        nvic_vector_table_set(NVIC_VECTTAB_FLASH,VECT_TAB_OFFSET);
    #endif
}

```

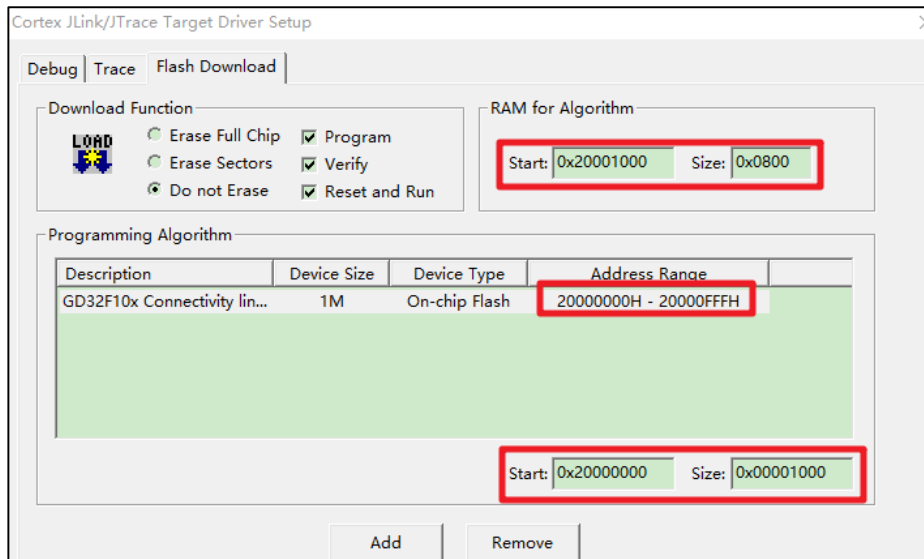
3. Configure the erase mode as “Do not Erase” in “Option for Target -> Debug -> Setting -> Flash Download”, as is shown in [Figure 2-4. Select the erase mode.](#)

Figure 2-4. Select the erase mode



4. Configure the algorithm address as SRAM address in “Option for Target -> Debug -> Setting -> Flash Download”, as is shown in [Figure 2-5. Configure the algorithm address](#).

Figure 2-5. Configure the algorithm address



5. Before Reset_Handler in the startup file (such as startup_gd32f10x_cl.s), use SPACE to apply for a section of empty memory, as is shown in [Figure 2-6. Use SPACE to apply empty memory](#). So as to locate the Reset_Handler at address 0x200001E0, as is shown in [Figure 2-7. Reallocate the address of Reset_Handler](#).

Figure 2-6. Use SPACE to apply empty memory

```

Skip_Mem          SPACE 0x7C
                  ;DCD 0xF1E0F85F
__Vectors_End
__Vectors_Size   EQU  __Vectors_End - __Vectors
                  AREA  |.text|, CODE, READONLY
;/** reset Handler */
Reset_Handler   PROC
                  EXPORT Reset_Handler           [WEAK]
                  IMPORT __main
                  IMPORT SystemInit
                  LDR  R0, =SystemInit
                  BLX  R0
                  LDR  R0, =__main
                  BX   R0
                  ENDP

```

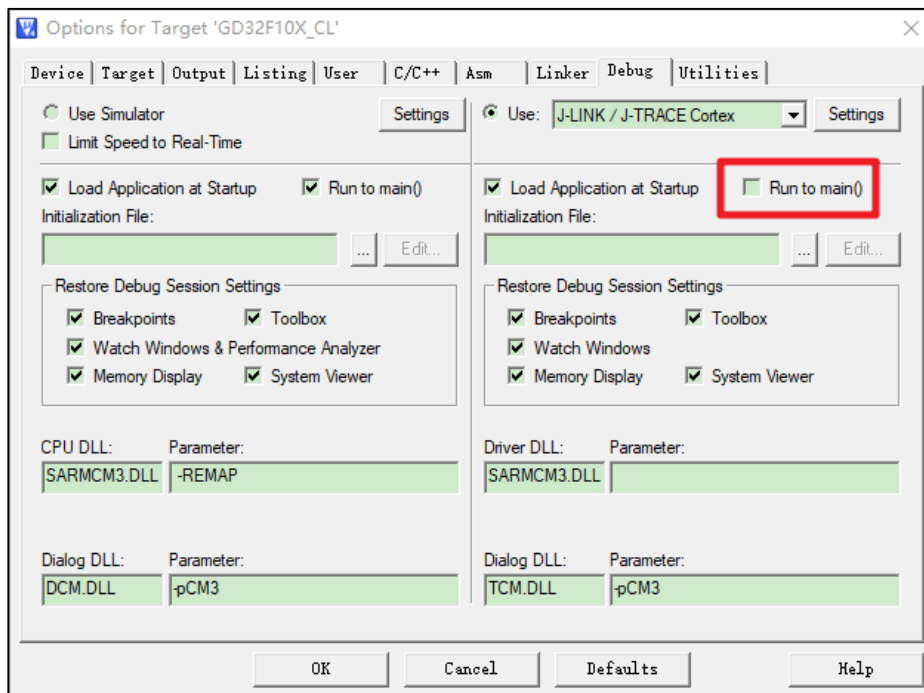
Figure 2-7. Reallocate the address of Reset_Handler

__rt_final_cpp	0x200001dd	Thumb Code	0
__rt_final_exit	0x200001dd	Thumb Code	0
Reset_Handler	0x200001e1	Thumb Code	8
ADC0_I_IRQHandler	0x200001fb	Thumb Code	0
CAN0_EWMC_IRQHandler	0x200001fb	Thumb Code	0
CAN0_RX0_IRQHandler	0x200001fb	Thumb Code	0
CAN0_RX1_IRQHandler	0x200001fb	Thumb Code	0
CAN0_TX_IRQHandler	0x200001fb	Thumb Code	0

3. Demonstration in debug mode

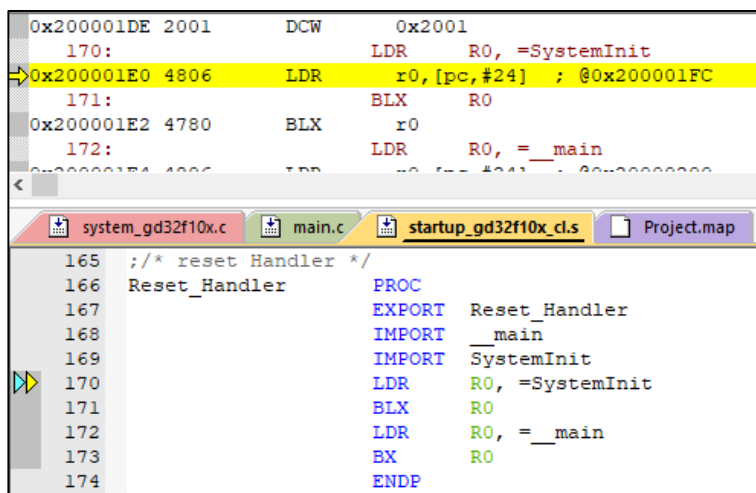
Remove “Run to main()” in “Option for Target -> Debug”, as is shown in [Figure 3-1. Remove “Run to main\(\)”](#).

Figure 3-1. Remove “Run to main()”



Enter the debug mode, the program starts running at the address 0x200001E0.

Figure 3-2. Debug the program



So far, boot from SRAM is successfully. As long as the power is not cut off, the program can run after reset.

4. Revision history

Table 4-1. Revision history

Revision No.	Description	Date
1.0	Initial Release	Nov.01, 2021

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